

XXXIII. *On some new Coleoptera from the Hawaiian Islands.* By D. SHARP.

[Read October 5th, 1881.]

SINCE my last paper on the Sandwich Islands Coleoptera was published by the Society, Mr. Blackburn has been able to give but little attention to Entomology, owing to his being much occupied with the duties of his official position, and thus prevented from leaving home. I am, however, able to offer to the Society descriptions of thirty-four new species, a large portion of which are due to a visit Mr. Blackburn was able to make to the large island of Hawaii a year or two ago. I hope before long to make another contribution to a knowledge of this interesting insular fauna, the entomological portion of which, notwithstanding Mr. Blackburn's successful efforts, is still far from being completely known.

NITIDULIDÆ.

Mr. Blackburn has been very successful in adding to the remarkable series of Hawaiian species of this family, so that I am able to describe here eleven new species, and yet have been obliged to leave untouched several obscure forms, which, in the absence of sufficient material, could not with certainty be treated as distinct species. These new discoveries necessitate the establishment of two new groups in the genus *Brachypeplus*, in addition to those briefly characterised in the 'Transactions' of the Society, 1878, p. 132. The first of these groups consists of species of small size, and but little depressed form, the elytra especially being convex or subinflated, the eyes are moderately large, and do not extend quite to the hind margin of the head, although they may nearly attain it; but the group is especially characterised by the fact that the prosternal process is abruptly curved upwards behind the coxæ. The species approach, on the one hand, to the genus *Goniorjectus*; on the other, to the *B. discedens* group of *Brachypeplus*, so

that it may be placed at the head of the Hawaiian series of the genus; it consists of *B. tinctus*, *B. proteinoides*, *B. inauratus*, *B. affinis*, and *B. bidens*. I will take this opportunity of correcting an error that by inadvertence occurred in the 'Transactions' of the Society, 1879, p. 85, with regard to *P. proteinoides*. The description of that species should have been placed before, instead of after, that of *B. explanatus*, and the expression "allied to the preceding" refers not to *B. explanatus*, which belongs to another group, but to *B. tinctus*. The second new group must be established for the very remarkable *B. blackburni*. There can be little doubt that this will form a distinct genus from the other *Brachypepli*; but at present I prefer to leave it as a group thereof, for I think that increased knowledge and material will lead to the arrangement of the Hawaiian *Brachypepli* in several distinct genera, but this can be better done when the species are most of them known than when they are in large part still unknown. The *B. blackburni* differs by its shining and glabrous surface, its slender legs, comparatively narrow and convex form, by the slight constriction of the head behind the eyes, and, most decidedly of all, by the elongation of the basal portion of the pronotum, which rests on the elytra, and which, instead of having a very fine indistinct basal margin, possesses a broad flat one. The antennal grooves on the under side of the head converge very little towards the middle, but extend nearly directly backwards.

With regard to the other new species of *Brachypeplus* here described, it is only necessary to remark that *B. vestitus* is a very distinct species, apparently belonging to the *B. discedens* group, to which group must also be assigned *B. metallescens* and *B. varius*. *B. guttatus* and *B. sordidus* are very distinct species of the *B. robustus* group, while *B. striatus* and *B. obsoletus* belong to the group of *B. omalioides* and allies.

Brachypeplus inauratus, n. s.

Vix latus, parum elongatus, subdepressus, subopacus, tenuiter sed conspicue pubescens, fusco-testaceus, æneotinctus, antennis pedibusque sordide testaceis; prothorace transverso, fortiter crebre punctato, lateribus rotundatis; elytris conspicue seriatim punctatis, interstitiis obsolete punctatis; abdomine crebrius fortiter punctato. Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ dusky yellow, rather short. Head not very broad, rather closely and coarsely punctate. Thorax strongly transverse, transversely convex, the front margin straight, the sides regularly rounded, the base slightly broader than the front margin, the hind angles obtuse, the surface very brassy, coarsely and closely punctured, with a fine but distinct pubescence of a pale golden colour. Elytra elongate, but leaving exposed two and a half segments of the hind body, bearing distinct though fine series of punctures, and with the interstices indistinctly punctured, but more distinctly pubescent. Dorsal plates of hind body coarsely and closely punctate. Legs sordid yellow, the tarsi darker.

The specimen described is a male, and has the hind margin of the last dorsal plate rather deeply notched, and leaving a supplementary segment exposed.

The species is allied to *B. tinctus*, but the head is not so broad, and not so truncate behind the eyes, the thorax is shorter and the puncturation coarser, the pubescence more conspicuous, and the notch at the apex of the last dorsal plate deeper.

Found on flowers at an elevation of about 7000 feet on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

Brachypeplus affinis, n. s.

Vix latus, parum elongatus et depressus, subnitidus, tenuiter pubescens, testaceus, plus minusve infuscatus, capite prothorace elytrisque metallico-tinctis; prothorace transverso, fortiter punctato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posterioribus rotundato-obtusis; elytris seriatim subtiliter punctatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Thorax rather strongly transverse, the sides much rounded, not in the least sinuate near the hind angles, which are not only obtuse, but indefinite, owing to being slightly rounded; the surface rather coarsely punctate. Elytra with distinct series of fine punctures, the interstices very obscurely punctulate. Dorsal segments of hind body moderately closely and coarsely punctured.

In the male the apex of the last dorsal plate is broad, but is only very slight emarginate, and its angles are excessively obtuse, and somewhat thickened, but very little prominent.

The species is closely allied to *B. inauratus*, but the sculpture of the thorax is less dense, that of the elytra finer, that of the dorsal segments less coarse and close, and the male has the extremity of the last dorsal plate less emarginate, and the angles scarcely at all prominent.

Mr. Blackburn found this species by beating flowers at an elevation of about 3000 feet on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

Brachypeplus bidens, n. s.

Vix latus, parum elongatus, tenuiter pubescens, fuscus, pedibus, capite thoraceque testaceis, elytris metallescentibus, abdominis segmentis dorsalibus, aeneo-fuscis, antennis rufo-obscuris basi dilutiore; thorace haud fortiter transverso, crebre parum fortiter punctato, elytris obsolete seriatim punctatis. Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head flat, distinctly, moderately coarsely punctate, finely pubescent, testaceous, but with a metallic tinge. Thorax rather large, longer than broad, truncate in front, the sides rounded, obscurely sinuate near the hind angles, which are definite and nearly rectangular, the surface is rather finely and evenly punctate, and delicately pubescent, the colour is yellow, but on the front and middle it is tinged with brassy. The elytra are of a brassy colour and are rather convex; their sculpture is fine and indistinct, and their pubescence short and scanty; on careful examination it can be seen that there is a serial arrangement of the punctures. The basal segments are moderately closely and finely punctate. The legs are yellow.

The individual described is a male, and is remarkable by the excision of the hind margin of the last dorsal plate, which is so formed that each side projects, as a short, distinct, acute tooth.

The species is allied to *B. proteinoides*, but is much broader, and the puncturation of the thorax is less distinct; in the male of *B. proteinoides*, moreover, the apical dorsal plate is only slightly excised, and the teeth formed by the sides are short, obtuse, and but little distant.

Found on flowers on Mauna Loa, at an elevation of about 4500 feet.

Brachypeplus vestitus, n. s.

Suboblongus, parum latus, depressus, fusco-niger, capite superne, pronoto elytrisque ænescentibus, antennis pedibusque flavis, femoribus fusciscentibus; densius pubescens, opacus. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Antennæ pale yellow, with broad club. Head small, about half as broad as the thorax, closely and moderately coarsely punctured. Thorax strongly transverse, the sides much rounded, narrower at the front angles than at the base, truncate in front, the anterior angles not being in the least prominent, the posterior angles obtuse, the surface but little uneven, rather coarsely punctate, and with a fine, regular, rather elongate pubescence of a very pale flavescent colour. Elytra not twice as long as the thorax, parallel-sided, nearly truncate behind, the sutural angles almost rectangular, the outer angles but little rounded; their surface is finely and indistinctly punctate, and has indistinct series of very fine punctures; the obscure sculpture is more difficult to perceive on account of the conspicuous pubescence, which is similar to that of the thorax. The three exposed dorsal segments are dull black, with a faint metallic tinge, and are obscurely but rather closely punctured, and delicately but distinctly pubescent. The legs are short, the tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the femora infuscate.

This species is allied to *B. puncticeps*, but differs from it very decidedly by the much narrower form and the pubescent surface. The sex of the only individual I have seen is doubtful to me; the front tibiæ are much curved, and the apex of the last dorsal plate is rounded and simple, not depressed in the middle.

Found on flowers near Honolulu at an elevation of about 1500 feet.

Brachypeplus metallescens, n. s.

Latusculus, haud elongatus, depressus, fuscus, supra ænescens, prothoracis marginibus testaceis, antennis pedibusque testaceis, illarum clava infuscata, parcius pubescens, elytris obsolete punctatis, punctis seriatis subtilissimis. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Head rather more than half as broad as the thorax, densely (male) or closely (female) punctate, with a brassy

tinge. Thorax strongly transverse, truncate in front, with the anterior angles not prominent, extremely rounded, sides much curved, the base broader than the front, the hind angles obtuse, the surface closely punctured, sparingly pubescent. Elytra very indistinctly punctate, and sparingly pubescent.

The male has all the tarsi broader than they are in the female; the apex of the last dorsal segment is truncate, and in the middle obscurely emarginate; the extremity of the last ventral segment is rather broadly truncate and slightly emarginate. The head is rather broader than in the female, and is more densely punctate. The thorax is rather larger, and more closely punctate on the disc. In the female the apex of the last dorsal segment is rounded, but is depressed, so that its form is obscure; the hind margin of the ventral plate is rather narrow, and is truncate, and not emarginate, but rather slightly rounded.

The species is closely allied to *Brachypeplus discedens*, but has the thorax more densely, the elytra more absolutely, punctate.

Found on flowers of *Freyinetia* and other plants on Mauna Loa and Mauna Koa, Hawaii, ascending to 5000 feet.

Obs. As the differences between the sexes of this species are similar to those which I found to obtain between *B. discedens* and *B. puncticeps*, I have now little doubt that *B. puncticeps* is the male, *B. discedens* the female, of one and the same species, and I propose that it should bear the name of *B. discedens*.

Brachypeplus varius, n. s.

Sat latus, depressus, fusco-testaceus, supra sub-ænescens, subtiliter pubescens, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, tarsis fuscis; prothorace fortiter transverso, crebre punctato; elytris subimpressis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis obsolete punctulatis. Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ dusky, with the two or three basal joints yellow. Head fuscous, with a brassy tinge, rather closely punctate. Thorax strongly transverse, slightly broader at the base than at the front angles, the sides much rounded, the front angles not in the least produced,

indeed the length is almost greater along the middle than at the sides, the hind angles obtuse; testaceous, or fusco-testaceous in colour, with a brassy tinge, rather coarsely and not closely punctured; the disc with some very obscure depressions. Elytra fusco-testaceous, with a brassy tinge, the colour not quite uniform, but somewhat variegate, extremely finely striate, and the striæ bearing indistinct punctures; the interstices very obscurely, but still just perceptibly, elevated, very indistinctly punctate, finely and sparingly pubescent, their surface not quite even, but with some obscure depressions. Dorsal segments rather closely punctate. Under surface either testaceous or fuscous; legs yellow, tarsi infusate.

The male has the tarsi slightly broader than they are in the female, and the hind margins of the dorsal and ventral plates of the last segment are truncate in it, while they are rounded in the female.

This species is allied to *B. discedens*, but is not so broad and depressed in form; the elytra have their surface uneven, and their serial sculpture more strongly marked; the species, in respect of its colour, form, and sculpture, makes a slight approach to the *B. impressus* group.

Found on flowers on Mauna Loa, Hawaii, at an elevation of about 4000 feet.

Brachypeplus guttatus, n. s.

Robustus, sat latus et elongatus, parum depressus, opacus, parum pubescens, rufo-fuscus, elytris guttis testaceis vel rufis ornatis, pedibus fusco-testaceis; prothorace dense rugoso-punctato, disco obsolete quadri-impresso; elytris striatis, dense parum argute punctatis. Long. 5—6, lat. 2—2½ mm.

Antennæ rather short, with broad club, reddish, the third joint infusate. Head broad, densely punctate. Thorax transverse, the front margin a little emarginate, the angles very obtuse, the hind angles definite, not in the least rounded, distinctly obtuse; the sides but little rounded, the base slightly broader than the front margin; the colour is a mixture of fuscous with red; the surface is quite dull, very indistinctly pubescent, densely punctured, and on the middle are four shallow impressions.

Elytra a good deal longer than the thorax, with distinct striae, which are very indistinctly punctured; the interstices are slightly convex, their whole surface is densely but indistinctly punctured and finely pubescent; they are ornamented with some pale red or yellow spots, one at the humeral angle, one between this and the scutellum; the humeral mark extends backwards along the side, and near the middle is connected with a spot placed internally to itself; near the hind margin are two other spots; all these spots are more or less elongate in the longitudinal direction. The exposed dorsal segments are rather closely punctured. The legs are yellow, the base of the femora infuscate, and the tibiae more or less fuscous along their margins.

The sexual characters are not conspicuous, but the male has the last ventral plate shorter than in the female, and so leaving exposed beneath a short supplementary segment.

Found near Honolulu among the sap exuding from a Koa tree.

Brachypeplus sordidus, n. s.

Robustus, sat latus, parum elongatus et depressus, opacus, parum dense sed conspicue pubescens, fuscus, antennis rufis, pedibus fusco-testaceis; prothorace fortiter transverso, obsolete punctato, dorso tri-vel quadri-impresso; elytris vix striatis, parum distincte punctatis. Long. 5, lat. 2 mm.

Head rather small, somewhat coarsely but indistinctly punctured. Thorax strongly transverse, slightly emarginate in front, the sides a good deal more rounded in front than behind, the hind angles nearly rectangular; the surface quite dull, with a coarse but quite obsolete puncturation, and with a scanty but very distinct pale yellow pubescence, on the disc behind the middle with two distinct impressions, and in front of these with a third larger but more indistinct impression that is indistinctly divided into two. Elytra very dull, and rather uneven, but without distinct striation or puncturation, and with a scanty irregular pubescence. Hind body rather coarsely but not deeply punctured.

I have before me only a single female individual, in very decayed condition, of this species; it belongs to the *B. robustus* group, but is less depressed than other

Hawaiian *Brachypepli* hitherto described, and is remarkable by the peculiar uneven surface of the elytra, which at the same time show no distinct sculpture.

Found on Mauna Loa at Kilauea, near the "lake of fire," by beating, at an elevation of about 4000 feet.

Brachypeplus striatus, n. s.

Latus, depressus, subopacus, parcissime pubescens, irregulariter fusco-testaceus; prothorace crebrius ruguloso-punctato, disco sat profunde quadri-impresso; elytris profunde striatis, parum inæqualibus, interstitiis angustis; abdomine fortiter crebriusque punctato. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Thorax strongly transverse, very truncate in front, with the anterior angles excessively indistinct, the sides much rounded, a little straightened before the base; the hind angles very definite, distinctly obtuse; the surface coarsely and closely punctured, the disc with four rather definite impressions. Elytra with the surface slightly uneven, owing to some indefinite impressions, the most marked of which are two near the suture some distance behind the scutellum; they are very deeply striate, the striæ being coarsely punctate; the interstices are only about as broad as the striæ, and are not distinctly punctured, although they bear fine short hairs. The dorsal segments are coarsely and closely punctured.

The species is closely allied to *B. inæqualis*, but differs therefrom by the more closely punctured thorax, the more deeply striate elytra, and more densely and coarsely punctate dorsal segments.

Found on Mauna Kea, at an elevation of about 4000 feet.

Brachypeplus obsoletus, n. s.

Parum latus, depressus, opacus, brevissime pubescens vel setulosus, fusco-rufus; prothorace dense subrugulose punctato, disco parum distincte quadri-impresso, angulis posterioribus rectis; elytris subæqualibus, regulariter seriatim et fortiter punctatis, interstitiis planis; abdomine opaco, dense subobsoleto punctato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Thorax strongly transverse, the sides flat, but little turned upwards, the front margin very slightly emarginate, the front angles very obtuse but not rounded, the

sides curved and sinuate in front of the base, so that the very definite hind angles are rectangular; the surface is densely but indefinitely rugulose-punctate, and the disc bears four rather indistinct impressions. The elytra are depressed, their surface is but little uneven; they bear very regular and distinct striæ, which are coarsely but indistinctly punctured; the interstices are very flat, and bear fine short setæ arranged in a serial manner. The hind body is very dull, and is densely punctate, but the puncturation is very indefinite.

The species is readily distinguished from those yet known; it comes nearest *B. omalioides*, but is very distinct by the dull surface, and the very dense, peculiarly subobsolete, sculpture of the dorsal segments; it is very similar in form to an *Omalium*, such as the European *O. rivulare*.

Three specimens of this species were found in the stem of a dried fern, at an elevation of about 3000 feet, on Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

Brachypeplus blackburni, n. s.

Fere angustus, parum depressus, nigro-æneus, nitidus, lævigatus, antennarum basi pedibusque sordide testaceis; prothorace subquadrato, elytris angustiore; his elongatis subtiliter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis vix punctatis. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ rather elongate, with large and abrupt club, the 8th joint not being transverse. Head with broad neck, and therefore little constricted behind the eyes; the surface sparingly and rather finely punctured. Thorax elongate, nearly as long as broad, truncate in front; the sides but little curved, but distinctly sinuate some distance before the base, the hind angles rectangular; the surface sparingly punctate like the head. Elytra elongate, with distinct series of fine, rather distant, punctures, and the interstices between these very finely and sparingly punctured. Legs elongate and slender, sordid yellow.

I have much pleasure in naming this remarkable Nitidulid after Mr. Blackburn, who discovered it by beating flowers on Mauna Loa, Hawaii, at an elevation of over 4000 feet.

ANOBIIDÆ.

Of this family Mr. Blackburn has discovered about thirteen new species, and these I have been obliged to refer to three new genera, *Cælosternus*, *Xyletobius*, and *Holcobius*. Of these three genera, one—*Cælosternus*—belongs to the *Dorcatomini*, the most specialised of the groups of the *Anobiidæ*; and as *Cælosternus* is the most evolved of all the forms of *Dorcatomini* hitherto described, it marks as yet the extreme point of specialisation attained by the *Anobiidæ*. The other two genera, *Xyletobius* and *Holcobius*, are widely different from *Cælosternus*, and are rather closely allied *inter se*; they belong to the *Xyletinini*, a group not sharply divided from the *Anobiini*, and which may be considered as the central one of the *Anobiini*, for it wants the extreme modifications of the antennæ of *Anobiini* and of *Dorcatomini*, and the highly peculiar sternal developments of the latter group, and is distinguished from them only by these negative characters. The two Hawaiian genera of *Xyletinini* will prove to be, as regards the *Anobiini* and *Xyletini*, very synthetic, and they thus form a very striking contrast to the extremely specialised *Cælosternus*. And I anticipate these two genera will prove to be the real autochthones (adopting a term of the regretted Wollaston's) of the Hawaiian *Anobiidæ*, and that other allied species will be discovered.

XYLETOBIUS, n. g.

Xyletobius marmoratus, n. s.

Angustulus, dense subtilissime tomentosus, rufo-fuscus, pubescentia cinereo-variegata, antennarum basi, femoribusque testaceis; elytris subtiliter striatis, striis plus minusve sinuatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Of rather narrow, moderately elongate, form; with elongate slender antennæ, which moreover are but feebly serrate internally; the 1st and 2nd joints of these members are yellow, the 4th to 11th infusate, from the 3rd to the 10th each joint is a little longer and more slender than its predecessor, the 11th is slender and distinctly longer than the 10th. The head is fuscous, quite dull, covered with obscure tomentum, and with no visible sculpture. The thorax is strongly transverse, but little

elongate in the middle, the sides slightly curved; both front and hind angles distinct, although a little rounded; it is of an obscure reddish colour; the surface dull and without sculpture, but covered by dense tomentum, which towards the sides is of an ashy colour. The elytra are rather elongate, and bear a much variegated tomentum; they are very finely but distinctly striate; the striæ are not straight, but are a little irregular; except for the striæ they have no sculpture.

Beaten from dead branches of the Koa tree, at an elevation of 4000—5000 feet, on Haleakala, island of Maui, April and May, 1880.

Xyletobius nigrinus, n. s.

Niger, opacus, pube subflavescenti tenuiter vestitus, antennis sat elongatis, articulis intermediis serratis; clytris leviter inæqualibus, subtiliter sed conspicue striatis, striis leviter sinuatis. Long. 4 mm.

Antennæ a good deal longer than head and thorax, nearly black, even the 2nd joint is slightly angulate internally, and the following joints are more distinctly so, but the 5th joint shows a slight peculiarity in this respect, as its inner margin is somewhat obliquely truncate; the 9th and 10th joints are each just distinctly a little longer and more slender than its predecessor, and are a good deal longer than broad; the 11th joint is slender, distinctly longer than the 10th. Head very sparingly pubescent, and rendered a little rough by fine extremely flat tubercles or granules. Thorax a good deal longer in the middle than at the sides, both front and hind angles a good deal rounded, and the former much deflexed; the surface is conspicuously tomentose or finely pubescent, and towards the sides some excessively fine granules may be distinguished. Elytra rather deeply striate, the striæ not punctate; at some distance behind the base each has an oblique transverse depression, and, in passing through this, the striæ are a little sinuate; the tomentum is not dense, and seems to be more scanty towards the apex. Other sculpture than the striæ is excessively indistinct. The legs, including the tarsi, are black. The middle coxæ are distinctly separated.

Found by beating dead branches of a tree whose name is unknown, at an elevation of 4000—5000 feet, on Haleakala, island of Maui.

Xyletobius oculus, n. s.

Angustulus, pube subtilissima cinerescente vestitus, niger, antennis elongatis; elytris leviter striatis, parum inæqualibus. Long. corp. $2\frac{2}{3}$, antenn. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

The antennæ are very elongate, being but little shorter than the whole length of the body; from the 4th joint onwards they are distinctly serrate internally, but each joint becomes longer and more slender than its predecessor, so that the serration of the three or four terminal joints is very obscure. The head is very obsoletely granulate. The front angles of the thorax are greatly deflexed; its surface is dull and very finely tomentose, with a very pale minute pubescence, and is almost without sculpture. The elytra are rather finely striate, and only indistinctly transversely impressed in front of the middle, and the striæ but little distorted; they bear a very fine ashy tomentum; just beyond the middle of each wing-case this tomentum becomes slightly flavescent. The legs, including the tarsi, are quite black. The middle coxæ nearly contiguous.

Mr. Blackburn found this species on Mauna Loa, Hawaii, at an elevation of about 4000 feet, by beating dead branches of trees.

I subjoin the characters, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, of these three species, for which I have made a new generic name.

Antennæ 11-jointed, elongate and slender, only very feebly serrate internally, the apical three joints not strikingly different from the preceding ones. Head small, only about half as broad as the prothorax, not very large, but strongly prominent. Terminal joint of the four palpi slightly dilated, the apex truncate, the outer apical angle slightly prolonged, so as to be minutely acute. Thorax transverse, its front angles but little prolonged downwards, its sides strongly trenchant; prosternum but little modified for the inflection and protection of the head; the front coxæ contiguous. Mesosternum ordinary, middle coxæ but little separated. Tibiæ but little elongate, slender, not carinate or angulate. Tarsi getting stouter towards the apex, so that the apical joint is decidedly broader than the basal one; this latter at least twice as long as the second joint.

This genus is allied to *Xyletinus*, although it is in appearance more like the *Anobiini*; its form is narrower, its head smaller, and the capacity of contraction of the front parts less; the antennæ are elongate, and the tarsi are formed more as in the true *Anobiini*. From *Holcobius* it differs by the nearly simple terminal joint of the palpi.

HOLCOBIUS, n. g.

Holcobius granulatus, n. s.

Sat elongatus, parum latus, subopacus, subnudus, niger, antennis testaceis, pedibus piceis; prothorace crebre granulato; elytris striatis, scabriusculis. Long. 6—6½ mm.

Palpi and antennæ yellow, the latter moderately long and slender, feebly serrate internally; each joint, from the 6th to the 9th, a little longer and more slender than its predecessor; 10th scarcely longer than 8th, but decidedly more slender; 11th distinctly longer than the 10th. Head conspicuously granulate. Thorax transverse, moderately longer in the middle than at the sides; the hind angles very broadly rounded, the base only feebly sinuate on each side; the front angles greatly deflexed, but when seen from the side not in the least rounded, but slightly acute; the surface evenly and densely covered with conspicuous granules, almost destitute of pubescence. Elytra striate; the striæ near the apex not punctured, but towards the base, especially at the sides, more or less distinctly punctate, the interstices rendered rough by transverse marks. Middle coxæ but little separated.

Found in decayed trunks of the Koa tree, at an elevation of 4000—5000 feet, on Haleakala, island of Maui.

Holcobius glabricollis, n. s.

Sat elongatus, subcylindricus, supra glaber nitidus, subtus tenuissime pubescens, niger, antennis rufo-testaceis, pedibus rufescentibus, femoribus obscurioribus; prothorace fere lævigato, pernitido; elytris seriatim, fere grosse punctatis. Long. 6 mm.

Antennæ yellow, rather longer than head and thorax, not slender, slightly serrate internally, 3rd to 6th joints differing little from one another in length; from the 7th

onwards each becomes a little longer than its predecessor, but the 10th is not longer than the 9th, is indeed even perceptibly shorter than it; 11th joint distinctly longer than 9th. Head shining black, almost without sculpture and pubescence. Thorax transverse, not much prolonged in front, the anterior angles greatly deflexed, not acute, even just a little rounded owing to a slight curve of the front margin; the hind angles very broadly rounded, the base very feebly sinuate on each side of the middle, the surface very polished and shining, with a very obsolete puncturation. Elytra very coarsely punctate, the coarse punctures placed on indistinct striæ, and at the apex, especially towards the sides, the striæ become more distinct and the punctures more indistinct. Legs obscure yellow, the femora darker.

This species is remarkable among the *Anobiadæ* by reason of its polished, glabrous upper surface.

Two specimens of this distinct species were cut out of a Koa tree, at an elevation of about 1000 feet, near Honolulu.

Holcobius major, n. s.

Nigro-fuscus, subtilissime pubescens, parum nitidus, antennis elongatis, fusco-rufis; prothorace transversim subquadrato, dense pubescens, versus angulos anteriores tenuiter granulato; elytris tenuiter pubescentibus, profunde striatis, striis parum distincte punctatis. Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Of robust, parallel, elongate form. Antennæ elongate and slender, dusky red, feebly serrate internally; the outline of the outer margin of joints 5—10 slightly emarginate or concave; 9th joint slightly longer than the 8th; 10th more slender and a little shorter than 9th; 11th slender, about as long as 9th. Head finely granulate, and with a scanty, very delicate pubescence or tomentum. Thorax transversely subquadrate, but little longer at the middle than at the sides, these presenting a sharp edge till just before the front angles, when the edge ceases, so that the front angles appear notched; the hind angles rounded, but not greatly; the surface with a not very dense, but very fine, tomentum, and towards the front angles with fine, not very numerous, granules. Elytra deeply striate; the striæ indistinctly punctured

or subrenate; bearing a scanty, very fine, pubescence. Legs very obscure red.

This species is highly remarkable from its large size and the structure of the front angles of the thorax.

Two specimens of this insect were dug out of a Koa trunk by Mr. Blackburn, on Haleakala, Maui, at an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet, April, May, 1880.

The following are the characters that have induced me to propose a new generic name for the preceding three species; they are drawn more specially from an examination of *H. granulatus*:—

Antennæ 11-jointed, elongate, but to a variable degree, feebly serrate internally, the three terminal joints longer than broad, scarcely angulate internally. Terminal joint of each of the four palpi dilated, securiform, but with the outer extremity emarginate. Head of moderate size; eyes convex. Prothorax with even surface, its edges trenchant, beneath but little hollowed for the inflexed head, front angles nearly rectangular. Front coxæ contiguous. Mesosternum ordinary. Legs elongate, but tarsi stout, and only moderately long; tibiæ elongate, subcylindric, simple, not in the least angulate. Ventral segments five, free, the basal one slightly lobed or produced backwards in the middle.

This genus comes near to *Metholeus*, but the antennæ are elongate and less serrate, the head smaller, the prothorax less modified for receiving and covering the head; and the tibiæ are quite simple, not angulate externally.

MIROSTERNUS,* n. g.

Mirosternus punctatus, n. s.

Dense, subtiliter æqualiterque punctatus, subtilius pubescens, opacus, nigricans, antennis pedibusque piceis, illis clava fere nigra, his tarsis dilutioribus, capite subtus rufescente. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ with the basal joints piceous, the three terminal ones nearly black, these very elongate, the first of them broad, and much dilated inwardly, but its most prominent angle obtuse; the second of them elongate, and angulate internally, but still slender; the apical

* On p. 517, lines 3, 4, 6, 11 and 21, this name is printed *Calosternus* in error.

joint also very elongate and rather slender, but distinctly thickened from the base to the apex. Head sparingly punctate, piceous, paler beneath; eyes very convex and prominent. Thorax piceous, very finely punctate, seen from above apparently narrower in front; the anterior angles acute, but very deflexed. Elytra densely, very evenly and finely, punctured, densely and finely pubescent, dull. Breast shining, but little punctate. Ventral segments densely punctate.

Found by beating dead branches of trees on the Waianae mountains, Oahu, at an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet, July, 1877. (No. 331).

Mirosternus obscurus, n. s.

Dense, subtiliter æqualiterque punctatus, subtilius pubescens, opacus, picescens, antennis pedibusque obscurioribus. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ red, with the small intermediate joints yellow, the club of moderate length, its first joint dilated internally, triangular, the following joint rather narrower, the terminal joint still more slender, and of an elongate, narrow, oval form. Head finely punctate. Thorax closely and finely punctate, as are also the elytra. Legs red.

This is similar in puncturation to *C. punctatus*, but is paler in colour, and has the antennæ very much smaller.

The habitat is the same as that of *C. punctatus*. (No. 332).

Mirosternus muticus, n. s.

Nigricans, capite antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis, tenuiter pubescens, subnitidus, elytris ad apicem dense punctatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ reddish, with the club darker, the joints of the latter similar in form to those of *C. punctatus*, but rather broader and shorter, and the terminal joint more obliquely truncate at the extremity. Head impunctate, except at the margins; thorax almost impunctate, but very distinctly pubescent. Elytra densely punctate at the extremity, but the puncturation in front becomes obsolete, and there is thus left at the shoulder a large glabrous shining space. Legs reddish.

The antennæ in the two individuals before me have the joints of the club similar in form, but in one of them—no doubt the male—they are larger, being both broader and longer, than in the other. Metasternum without carina.

Mr. Blackburn discovered this species at an elevation of between 2000 and 4500 feet, on Mauna Kea, and Mauna Loa, Hawaii, by beating dry branches of trees. (No. 266).

Mirosternus carinatus, n. s.

Niger, parum nitidus, obsolete punctatus, tenuiter pubescens, antennarum basi pedibusque rufo-obscuris, tarsis dilutioribus; metasternum in medio anterius alte carinatum. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is distinguished essentially by the acutely carinate metasternum; it much resembles *C. punctatus*, but the puncturation of the elytra is much less; this is fine throughout, and is even scanty and obsolete, except at the extreme base and at the apex, at both of which spots it is denser than elsewhere. The joints of the antennal club are very largely developed, and are similar in shape to those of *C. punctatus*, except that they are not quite so long in proportion to their breadth.

Beaten from dead branches of the Koa tree on Haleakala, Maui, at an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet, April, May, 1880. (No. 403).

Mirosternus glabripennis, n. s.

Piceus, elytris nigricantibus, antennis pedibusque rufis, tarsis dilutioribus; capite thoraceque conspicue pubescentibus sed vix punctatis; elytris glabriusculis, pernitidis; metasterno posterius in medio argute canaliculato, antennis carina elongata, parum elevata. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is readily distinguished by the shining and polished elytra, forming a striking contrast to the conspicuously pubescent thorax. The club of the antennæ is rather more than moderately developed. Although the elytra are very polished, they have, along the suture at the apex, a very fine and scanty pale pubescence. The metasternum is not deeply hollowed along the middle, but has behind a very distinct channel,

and in front of this a rather obscure elongate carina. The two individuals before me are no doubt male and female, as in one of them the antennal club is rather more developed than in the other; this is no doubt the male, and it has moreover the metasternum a little more deeply hollowed than the other individual.

Found at an elevation of about 1000 feet on the Waianae mountains, Oahu, by beating dead branches of trees.

Mirosternus debilis, n. s.

Rufo-obscurus, antennarum basi pedibusque rufis, illarum clava fusca; capite thoraceque pubescentibus, obsoletissime punctatis; elytris subtilius punctatis et pubescentibus, pone basin transversim subglabris; metasterno in medio anterius minus alte carinatum. Long. 2 mm.

The club of the antennæ is here of only moderate size; the intermediate joints appear to be only five in number, thus making in all only ten joints. The head and thorax are finely but distinctly pubescent, the latter moderately closely, very finely, but quite visibly punctate. Elytra very delicately pubescent, with a very fine but rather dense puncturation on the apical portion; in front of this quite sparingly punctate, but with the puncturation at the base again more distinct. Metasternum broadly and deeply impressed along the middle, and in front with a slightly elevated but quite distinct carina.

The habitat is the same as that of the preceding species and *C. punctatus*. (No. 334).

Mirosternus bicolor, n. s.

Nigro-testaceus, antennarum basi rufo, pedibus elytris testaceis, his circa scutellum infuscatis apice late nigro, glabris, nitidis; capite thoraceque tenuiter pubescentibus; metasterno in medio anterius alte carinatum. Long. 2 mm.

Antennæ pale red, with the club infuscate; the first joint of the latter large, but not angulate internally, its inner margin, though shorter than the outer, being truncate. Head and thorax of an obscure red, or pitchy colour, very finely pubescent, but with no visible

puncturation. Elytra shining, and without pubescence, yellow, infusate at the base, and broadly black at the apex. Legs yellow, slender.

In this species the small intermediate joints of the antennæ are very difficult to count, and I have not distinguished more than four, in which case there would only be nine joints in all.

The individual described was found on the Waianae mountains, Oahu, by beating dead branches of trees, at an elevation of 2000—3000 feet, in July, 1877, in company with *C. punctatus* and other species. (No. 333).

I have investigated the characters of the seven species just described only in a very imperfect manner: the structure of these insects renders them very difficult to expand, and when expanded they are very fragile, and their pubescence rubs off with great facility; hence the single individual (or in some cases two) of each species has necessarily been subjected to but little manipulation. I have not been able to dissect any specimen, and the peculiar structure cannot be ascertained with precision in the absence of such process; but, so far as I can see the characters, they are these:—

Antennæ 11-jointed; basal joint very large, and shaped and curved in such a way as to adapt it exactly to the small hollow under the eye when the antennæ are withdrawn under the head: joints 3—8 small, and subconnate *inter se*; the articulation between the 3rd and 4th joints particularly indistinct; joints 8—11 forming a very elongate and loosely articulated club; the 9th and 10th more or less dilated and angulate internally. Head much narrower than the prothorax, with very convex circular eyes, which are not at all divided. Prosternum very small, and greatly hollowed for the accommodation of the inflexed head; the front coxæ separated by a moderate distance. Mesosternum entirely concealed, perpendicular in direction, or rather deeply hollowed by being thrust back over the metasternum, so that a large hollow is formed for the reception of the apical joints of the antennæ; middle coxæ very widely separated. Metasternum protuberant in the middle in front, marked on each side by a very deep transverse furrow, which is curved forwards in the middle, and serves to receive the middle leg; the hind part more or less deeply impressed

longitudinally. Basal ventral segment forming an elevated longitudinal process in the middle between the hind coxæ. Front tibiæ sharply carinate externally.

The capability of packing up the limbs and head reaches its extreme in this genus, and they look, and no doubt roll about, like little black or dark seeds when their members are thus packed up.

AGLYCYDERIDÆ.

PROTERHINUS, *Sharp.*

With regard to this genus I have to make a correction of some importance. When I described it (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878, p. 20), I was of opinion that the individuals in which the head was produced into a distinct beak were of the male sex, and so described them without any hesitation. Mr. Blackburn had, however, a conviction that the rostrate sex was the female, and Dr. Leconte's opinion that the genus should without doubt be referred to the Rhyncophorous series tended to confirm Mr. Blackburn's idea, it being the rule in that series that the head of the female is more decidedly rostrate than it is in the other sex. Accordingly, when making the second set of descriptions of species of the genus (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1879, p. 95, *et seq.*), I refrained from committing myself to any opinion on the subject by speaking of the rostrate and unrostrate sex, without saying anything of the male or female. Since then Mr. Blackburn has transmitted to me additional specimens of *P. vestitus*, and, by dissecting an unrostrate individual, I have obtained satisfactory evidence of its being the male. In the present paper I therefore speak of the rostrate sex as the female, and I ask that it shall be noted that in my first paper, *loc. sup. cit.*, I reversed the sexes. I am now able to describe six additional species of this interesting genus, and anticipate that others still unknown exist in the archipelago.

Proterhinus hystrix, n. s.

Angustulus, elongatus, rufo-ferrugineus, haud squamosus, setulis erectis vestitus; prothorace subquadrato, antrorsum constricto, lateribus setulis elongatis conspicuis armatis, fortiter denseque punctato; elytris elongatis, humeris liberis, parum elongatis, fortiter punctatis, setis elongatis, erectis munitis. Long. 3 mm.

Antennæ rather slender; 2nd joint elongate, fully as long as and rather thicker than the 3rd; 9th joint a good deal stouter and longer than the 8th. Thorax appearing nearly straight at the sides, but constricted before and behind, very coarsely punctate, the punctures causing the sides to appear serrate; the sides and front armed with elongate setæ, the surface with some shorter scanty curved depressed setæ. Elytra coarsely punctate, and bearing numerous elongate setæ, and besides these with some depressed short setæ which replace, to a certain extent, the squamosity of other species.

I have a pair of this species before me; the female differs from the male, not only by the rostrate head, but also by having the surface dull and the sculpture more indefinite. It is allied to *P. blackburni*, but is very much larger and more elongate.

Mr. Blackburn informs me this species is "not very rare" on the mountains of Hawaii.

Proterhinus dispar, n. s.

Rufo-niger, parcius squamosus, elytris setulis albidis, brevibus, erectis parce minutis; prothorace impresso, impressione anteriore magno; elytris parce fortiter punctatis, humeris fere rectangularibus, basi rufo. Long. mas 4, fem. 3 mm.

Antennæ largely developed, nearly black; the 9th joint a good deal broader and longer than its predecessor. Eyes very prominent. Thorax a good deal rounded at the sides, and with a distinct, abruptly constricted anterior portion; just behind the middle, on each side, there is a rather large impression, and a very large one in front, in the middle; the surface is coarsely punctate, and apparently but little squamose. The elytra also are but little squamose, and their erect setæ are not numerous, and are rather short; the shoulders are just a little prominent, and so are only slightly acute; the colour is black or pitchy red, with a large patch of dark red at the shoulder of each; they are quite dull, and bear coarse deep punctures. The front coxæ are very widely separated.

The male is twice the size of the female, and has the front of the head produced into a short, broad, punctate, not shining, rostrum, and its antennæ are more elongate,

and its legs are very thick, the femora being much incrassate. The female has the front of the head produced into a moderately long polished rostrum. I have before me only a single pair, of which the female is not in good condition, and I do not know whether the great sexual disparity is a constant character of the species. It is somewhat allied to *P. vestitus*.

Mr. Blackburn discovered this species by beating trees in a forest behind the Palolo Valley, Oahu.

Proterhinus gracilis, n. s.

Angustulus, gracilis, nigricans, pedibus rufo-nigris, antennarum basi tarsorumque lobis rufis; prothorace tri-impresso; elytris obscure rufo-variegatis, parum squamoso-maculatis, setulis brevibus erectis sparsim adspersis, humeris antrorsum acutis. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

♀. Antennæ about as long as from the tip of rostrum to base of thorax, black, with the basal joint red, and the 2nd joint more obscurely red; this is also rather elongate, being but little shorter than the 3rd; the three apical joints not greatly different from the others. Eyes but little convex. Thorax slender, rather longer than broad, black, coarsely but indistinctly sculptured, sprinkled with distant, depressed white setæ; with three rather indistinct impressions, a large one in the middle in front, and one on each side about the middle; the anterior part is not abruptly narrowed, so that there is little appearance of constriction. Elytra narrow, especially at the shoulders, which are acute and prominent, very coarsely, but (in this unique individual) indistinctly punctate, of a dark fuscous or blackish colour, dull, with some indistinct red marks, and small patches of white squamosity, bearing also a few rather short white setæ. Femora nearly black; tibiæ obscure red; the lobes of the tarsi distinctly paler.

This insect is narrower in form than most of the other species; it is perhaps most similar to *P. debilis*, but is abundantly distinct therefrom by the shape of the 2nd joint of the antennæ, by the more slender thorax, with more distinct impressions, and by the acute humeral angles of the wing-cases.

Found on Mauna Loa, Hawaii; elevation about 4000 feet.

Proterhinus angularis, n. s.

Angustulus, nigricans, rostro, antennis pedibusque plus minusve rufescentibus, parum squamoso-variegatus; elytris macula pallida squamosa ad humeros, setulis elongatis erectis crebre adspersis, fortiter punctatis, humeris liberis, antrorsum sat prominulis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm.

♀. Antennæ not very long; the 9th joint not greatly different from the 8th. Eyes moderately large. Thorax elongate; the anterior part not abruptly constricted; behind the front with a deep distinct impression; the surface coarsely punctate, with only a very scanty clothing of setæ. Elytra rather elongate and narrow, a good deal emarginate at the base, so that the humeral angles are distinctly prominent, but not elongate; they are dull, coarsely punctate, and have a very conspicuous patch of pale scales at the humeral angles, besides some more or less distinct squamous patches near the extremity, and with rather numerous, elongate, erect setæ. Legs apparently varying from red to black, with the tarsi red.

I have seen only the female. The species appears allied to two very distinct ones, viz., *P. nigricans* and *P. longulus*; it differs from the former by the more slender elongate form, and more angulate shoulders to the elytra, and by the elongate setæ. In form it approaches to *P. longulus*, but the eyes are larger, the thoracic impression conspicuous, and the setæ of the elytra elongate. The conspicuous humeral patch of squamosity will, I think, assist much in the identification of the species.

Beaten from trees on a mountain near Honolulu.

Proterhinus punctipennis, n. s.

Sat angustus, rufescens, pectore abdomineque nigricantibus, antennis apicem versus obscurioribus; prothorace lateribus rotundatis anterius parum constrictis, ante medium parum discrete foveato, obsolete punctato; elytris vix maculatim squamosis, punctis magnis et profundis, et setulis brevibus erectis adspersis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ stout, not elongate; 2nd joint thick, stouter than the 3rd, and but little shorter than it; 9th distinctly longer and thicker than 8th. Thorax evenly rounded at the sides, and so without constricted anterior portion; behind the front margin, in the middle, with a large but indefinite impression; the surface dull, without distinct puncturation, but with a good deal of squamosity, which is not arranged so as to form any pattern. Elytra rather elongate and narrow; the shoulders but little disengaged from the thorax, and not prominent; the surface red, with a dark patch on each side, with deep, extremely large, punctures, with a fine irregular squamosity, and forming definite marks, and with short erect pale setæ. Legs thick, pale red.

In the male the front of the head is rather elongate, and the antennæ are rather stouter than in the female, the 1st and 2nd joints especially being thicker.

The species is remarkable for the coarse puncturation of the elytra. It is allied to *P. oscillans*, but is much larger and more elongate, and has the antennæ thicker, and I should think it is most probably distinct.

This was taken on the island of Maui, I believe.

Proterhinus validus, n. s.

Major, suboblongus, piceus, supra cum pedibus ochraceo-tomentosus, setulis erectis munitus; oculis perprominulis; prothorace conspicue trifoveolato, elytris inæqualibus, fortiter punctatis, humeris antrorsum prominulis. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ short, much clothed with hairs and setæ; 2nd joint greatly shorter than 3rd; 8th distinctly shorter than 7th; the three terminal joints each thicker but not much longer than the 8th. Head closely and roughly tomentose. Thorax large, much narrowed in front; the narrow front part elongate, but not abruptly separated from the posterior portion; on each side, just behind the middle, with a very large and distinct fovea, and the middle, behind the front margin, very broadly but less definitely impressed; the surface clothed with curved setæ, some of which, more especially those about the front and sides, are elongate and suberect, while others become so short and depressed as not to differ from tomentum. Elytra large; the shoulders prominent in front; at the base on each side, some distance from

the scutellum, there is an elevation, and more externally behind this a broad, not very definite, longitudinal elevation, the front of which extends towards the shoulder without reaching it; their surface is coarsely punctate, and has much squamosity, which is especially dense on the most elevated portions, and behind the termination of the longitudinal elevation, the sutural portion (or rather the space external to the suture) is the most bare, but it possesses some rather indefinite patches of clothing; the surface towards the sides and apex is hispid, with erect setæ. The legs are stout, much clothed; the lobes of the tarsi extremely large.

In the male the front of the head is a good deal swollen on each side over the insertion of the antennæ, and this dilatation causes the anterior part to appear more rostrate than in the corresponding sex of other species.

This remarkable insect is very distinct from *P. Lecontei*, the only other large species of the genus yet found.

Mr. Blackburn discovered it on Haleakala, Maui, in the bark of the Koa tree, but did not observe it at a less elevation than 4000 feet.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Clytarlus, Sharp.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 208.

Clytarlus pennatus, n. s.

Testaceus, capite, abdominis basi tibiærumque quatuor posticarum apicibus fuscis, crebre pallido-cinereo squamoso; elytris in medio infuscatis ibidemque densius squamosis, post hoc macula denudata; prothorace anteriori carinula arcuata valde elevata et pone medium aliis vix minus conspicuis; femoribus quatuor posterioribus cinereo-squamosis, duobus posterioribus ante apicem annulo lata denudata. Long. 10 mm.

Head reddish in front, shading into black on the vertex, bearing very numerous pallid elongate scales or setæ. Prothorax reddish, shading into black on the prosternum and round the coxæ, and at the front and hind margins, and bearing numerous pallid scales, which are less dense on the lateral portions; the middle is longitudinally elevated, but the elevation does not extend to

the base, but is distinctly marked with transverse carinæ; the anterior of these forms an abrupt elevation; behind it the three or four next carinæ are very obsolete and indistinct, and behind the latter three others strongly elevated but very irregular; on each side of the middle longitudinal elevation there is an obscure depression, limited by a slightly curved elevation. Elytra yellowish, darker across the middle, and very narrowly black along the suture, clothed with numerous pallid scales, which do not extend, however, to the sides, and are more dense on the dark middle portion than elsewhere, and behind this with an extension inwards of the marginal denudation, nearly but not quite reaching the suture; their surface, where not covered with scales, is shining, and at the lateral margin is almost destitute of puncturation. The legs are not so elongate as they are in the larger species of the genus; the basal portion of the four hinder femora is slender, and is pale yellow and bare of scales, but the outer portions of these femora are a good deal incrassate, and are darker in colour and dull, and bear numerous pallid setæ or scales, the posterior one showing a conspicuous broad denudated patch just before the apex; the very slender yellow hind tibiæ become infusate at the apex; and the basal joint of the hind tarsus is very elongate; it is also slightly curved, and of a paler tint than the apical joints. The breast is red, sparingly pubescent; the basal ventral segments dark in colour, quite smooth and shining.

The individual described is probably a male; its hind body is very much curved, but if straightened out would reach nearly (but not quite) to the apex of the elytra; the antennæ extend to about three-fourths of the lengths of the wing-cases.

A single individual has been communicated by Mr. Blackburn as No. 415; he discovered it with others on Haleakala, Maui, at an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet, in April and May, 1880; the specimens were found on the trunk of a tree, species unknown, but which produces likewise *Proterhinus Lecontei*.

Mr. Blackburn informs me that the female differs only by possessing a rather larger hind body, and slightly less elongate antennæ.

The species is allied to *C. cristatus*, but abundantly distinct.

Clytarlus fragilis, n. s.

Parvus, depressus, opacus, fuscus, cinereo-squamosus, antennarum, tibiarum femorumque basibus testaceis; elytris dense punctatis, fasciis tribus irregularibus squamosis, utrinque ad scutellum bullatis, basi summo pallidore. Long. 4—5 mm.

Head shorter than in the other species, quite dull, but bearing numerous pale clay-coloured setæ (or very fine scales), which render its sculpture obscure. Thorax with a rather strongly elevated carina in front, and with two or three obscure transverse carinæ behind the middle; its surface is dull and densely punctate, but the sculpture is rendered obscure by the scales, or depressed setæ, with which it is clothed; these form a broad pale band on each side, and a less distinct one on each side near to the middle. The elytra are coarsely and densely punctate, dull, the external base paler than elsewhere; on each side of the suture at the base is a strongly marked elevation, and the surface bears pale scales, arranged so as to form three or four more or less indistinct, irregular transverse bands. The four posterior femora have an elongate slender pale portion, but their apex is abruptly clavate, the dilated portion being darker in colour; their tibiæ are extremely slender, infuscate towards the apex. The under surface is rather closely clothed, especially at the sides, with pale scales. The hind body (or abdomen) is rather broad, not curved, and reaches in the male nearly, in the female quite, to the extremity of the wing-cases. The antennæ are a good deal incrassate at the apex, and from the 3rd joint to the 10th each is distinctly shorter than its predecessor.

This species is the most extreme form in one direction yet discovered, and should be placed near *C. modestus*. It is remarkable for the elongation of the slender portion of the femora, and corresponding brevity of their dilated extremity.

Found in the Palolo Valley, Oahu, by beating dead branches of trees.